

# Newport Mercury

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## The Newport Mercury

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## Local Matters.

### On Water Supply.

Easton's Pond has been the scene of much active business during the past week, for in addition to the new ice house on the west shore, being built by the Arctic Company, the Water Works Company has had large gangs of men at work upon its possessions. All the rip-rapping on the dikes and along the shore in that vicinity has been taken up and the old foundation of sand, to a depth of two feet, removed. A solid foundation of clay has taken the place of the sand, the grade of the banks made less steep, and the whole is now being newly rip-rapped.

Aside from the work specially mentioned above important improvements are constantly taking place in and about this water supply. Mr. Geo. H. Norman spends much of his time there, when in Newport, and now devices and contrivances for the betterment of what has become a large business and one absolutely indispensable to Newport—the water supply—are being constantly experimented with. Thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to the work and determined that his native city shall have the purest water that it is possible to obtain here, he has put in at different times almost innumerable systems of filtering, and the various purifying processes through which the water has to pass before it reaches the consumer will prove an interesting study for any one who may visit the place.

A convention of the Methodist churches of Newport and Middletown, under the direction of Presiding Elder B. A. Jordan, will be held in Thames-street church next week. The sessions will be on Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon and evening. The subjects of papers and discussions will pertain to church work and government. Speakers from other parts of the district will participate.

A petition for the extension of Pelham street, from Bellevue avenue to the bathing beach, is in circulation, and, we understand, being liberally signed. The petition asks that the new street be made not less than seventy feet in width. Such a thoroughfare would certainly be a great improvement, and, at fair cost, a profitable investment for the city to make.

Rev. Mr. Emerson was at the Andrews dinner in Providence on Wednesday evening and not at the Littlefield lecture as reported. The dinner was attended also by Messrs. W. P. Buffum, Alfred G. Langley, Clarence A. Carr, and F. M. Hammett. Rev. Dr. Randall, Dr. C. F. Barker and Mr. C. R. Forster were prevented at the last moment from attending.

The Eames vacuum brake has been given another thorough test here this week. It was attached to open motor car 19 and low car 12 and carefully experimented with during Tuesday by electricians from the Thompson-Houston Co., and the West End Car Co., Boston. It worked very satisfactorily.

The Grand Master of Masons of this city will visit Newport on Monday night and open the fair to be held by St. John's Lodge. It is expected that there will be a large party accompanying them. They will come by special train from Providence.

Col. W. A. Steadman, who was in town nearly part of the week, has returned to Rochester, N. Y., where he is superintendent of the consolidated Gas Company, and his family will follow him in a few days.

Mr. Marion M. Smith, son of Col. Edward Smith, is about to visit Tacoma and other places on the Pacific coast, with a view to settling should he be called to the service.

At Littlefield was greatly enjoyed at a Smith mansion on Mr. Vernon's at Thursday evening by a large party of ladies and gentlemen as guests of Miss Annie Smith.

Rev. Mr. C. F. Barker and Mrs. William A. Barker will have the sympathy of a circle of friends in the loss of their little daughter and only child.

The evening schools opened for the winter Monday evening with an unusually large attendance.

### Improvement Notes.

Mr. William Shepley has got the foundation for his new business house on Oak street completed, and the building, which is to be about 10x25 feet, three stories high, is to be pushed to an early completion. Mr. W. F. Wilbur has the contract for the carpenter work.

Col. A. A. Barker is having the old boat house, which stands upon his recent purchase on the north side of Long wharf, torn down, and will immediately begin the erection in its place of a large two-story building for the storage of hay and grain. The Old Colony Company is to buy a branch track to it so that Col. Barker will save one handling of much of his freight.

Mr. Henry T. Easton of this city is building a story-and-a-half cottage on the Daniel Chase farm in Middletown, near the Olyphant school house, for Mr. Newton Dennis. The building measures 20x24 feet.

Work upon the new school house in the second ward is progressing. The slaters are at work and expect to have the roof covered next week. The lathers and plasterers are also at work.

Mr. D. H. Peabody is having improvements made to his villa on Annandale road, including a bay window on the south front. Mr. David Peabody is doing the work.

Extensive improvements are being made to the interior of St. Joseph's church, on Tenth street.

### Knights Templars.

The annual meeting of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and appendant orders in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was held in Boston Wednesday. There are now in this jurisdiction 41 Commanderies representing 810 St. Knights. This is the oldest Grand body of Templars in the world and very nearly the largest. The Grand Jurisdiction of New York and Pennsylvania exceed it only by a few hundreds each. The meeting on Wednesday was a very important one to the members of the order and was attended by a representation from each of the forty-one commanderies. In the choice of officers for the ensuing year Grand Commander Freeman called and there was a regular promotion along the line, Washington Commandery of this city being represented by the second officer, that of Deputy Grand Commander.

### Supreme Court.

Immediately after the opening of the court Monday morning, Judge Stines presiding, the case of Cornelius F. Scabury et al. vs. the probate court of Tiverton, known as the Tiverton will case, was called. Col. Honyas counsel for the plaintiff, announced that the parties had come to a satisfactory understanding without trial, thus relieving the court of what would otherwise have been several days' work.

The case of Sarah A. Kendall vs. Edward Parish was then called for trial and the plaintiff non-suited, she being in Europe. The case of David King vs. Patrick Fagan, to settle the question of title, was tried but the jury failed to agree. This ended the jury trials for the term and the jurors were dismissed.

The case of Margaret M. Smith vs. James Smith, for a divorce, was granted.

### Mr. Littlefield's Lecture.

Probably one of the most interesting lectures ever delivered in this city, was that given by Mr. Littlefield last Wednesday evening on Daniel Webster. Mr. Littlefield is an eloquent orator and he handled his subject in such a masterly manner as to hold the undivided attention of his audience throughout the evening. At the close the speaker received quite an ovation from his old teachers and friends who came forward in large numbers to shake hands with him. Mr. Littlefield must have felt that he still held a warm place in many a heart in his old home. Before and after the lecture the boys from the training ship under the guidance of Prof. Daniels gave some interesting songs. The monument committee will net between thirty and forty dollars out of the lecture.

### The Balmoral Choir.

The celebrated Balmoral Choir of Scotland will give a concert in the Opera House on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, under the auspices of the St. Andrews Society. This is said to be one of the most famous bodies of musicians in the old world. They arrived in this country but a few days ago, and the concert here will be among the first of a series to be given by them in the principal cities of the United States.

Five writs for damages were served on the Newport Street Railway Company Tuesday by Messrs. W. S. Vase, Noah Redford, Samuel Bickerton, Mrs. William Cary and Mrs. John Padden, each in the sum of \$5,000. With the exception of Mr. Bickerton's, which is for injuries sustained in the late accident, the suits are for alleged depreciation of real estate on the line of the road on Bath road.

### McClellan-Hicks Marriage.

A brilliant society wedding was celebrated at All Saints' chapel Wednesday noon, the high contracting parties being Col. George Hinton McClellan, son of the late United States general of that name, and Miss Georgina Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hicks, of New York. Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, assisted by Rev. P. A. Richards, of Providence, officiated, and Miss Emma Hicks and Miss McClellan acted as bridesmaids, while the duties of best man were performed by Mr. J. Arden Harriman, of New York.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast, served by Delmonico, of New York, at the Cushman villa, occupied this season by the bride's parents, and at 4:15 the bridal couple took the Old Colony train for Boston. Col. McClellan is a member of Governor Hill's staff and treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, in New York, where he and his wife will reside.

### A Newport Boy's Success.

Among the many Newport boys who are filling important positions in other cities is Mr. John H. Cottrell, son of Mr. Joseph S. Cottrell, of this city. He has made Providence his home for eighteen or twenty years, during the last three of which he has filled the responsible position of superintendent of public buildings there. He has under his immediate charge between 15 and 150 buildings, including all the fire and police stations, school houses, etc. He not only has to supervise all repairs to this vast property and the construction of new buildings, but has all the janitors to him, fuel to buy, etc. It is a large business and a great responsibility for one man, but the fact that Mr. Cottrell is re-elected to the position year after year shows that he fills the bill to the satisfaction of those who have to pay the expense.

### St. John's Fair.

The grand fair and bazaar, to be given this year under the auspices of St. John's Lodge of Masons, will open at Masonic Temple next Monday evening and continue day and evening throughout the entire week. Those who attended the last fair given by this lodge will not miss the opportunity of attending this one. The several rooms of the Temple are to be beautifully decorated and all the attractions usual to an entertainment of this kind, and many new features, have been provided for the pleasure and profit of all who may attend. A long list of valuable articles to be given to ticket holders has been selected with care. Read the advertisement on the back page of this paper.

The matrimonial engagement is announced of Mr. Charles Stuart Cowie and Miss Belle Louise Birch of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Cowie is youngest son of Hon. George Cowie of Washington, D. C., and brother of Paymaster Cowie, U. S. N., at present stationed at the Torpedo Station, and Miss Birch is a granddaughter of Mr. S. T. Hubbard of this city.

Capt. D. J. Sheehan, of this city, has contracted with Joseph Provancher, of East Providence, for a new 25-foot pleasure boat to be ready for next season's business. She is to be a fine craft in every particular, and, under the personal management of her popular owner, will undoubtedly be in great demand during the summer months.

At the regular business meeting of the Newport Artillery Company Tuesday evening, Mr. Geo. W. Tilley was elected assistant commissary, vice Mr. John L. Nason promoted, and contributions to the general fund from Mr. George Gordon King and Mr. LeRoy King, of \$100 and \$100 respectively were announced.

Mr. Alfred Reynolds Wightman, the bright young son of Capt. Peleg W. Wightman of steamer Calais, has been awarded the Hartstorn prize for excellence in mathematics in the freshmen class at Brown University. Young Wightman is a graduate of Rogers High School in this city.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, of this city, owner of schooner Fair Deal, which was seized by the Dexter last week, while under command of Capt. Wilson, also of this city, for not having her license papers, has paid the fine and costs and the vessel has been released.

The U. S. naval board, appointed to consider the consolidation of the Torpedo Station, Training Station and War College, has been held at work here this week, getting the necessary information for an intelligent report.

Mr. W. Clark Noble has completed the plaster cast of his second figure of the soldiers and sailors' monument—the sailor—and Tuesday evening accompanied it to New York where it will be cast in bronze.

Among the cottagers who have sought their winter homes this week are Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, Mr. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Richard Baker, Mrs. J. T. Gilbert and Mr. August Belmont.

### A TRIP INTO OLD VIRGINIA.

The caverns of Luray—Southern Shiloh—Importance—Begrudge—The Scenery Below the Earth—The Breath of the Wonderful Luray Caverns told in Words.

Black night accompanied by a drizzling rain had shut down upon the landscape, long before our arrival at Luray. So it was with a feeling of curiosity that we looked abroad, upon the morrow. The broad piazzas encircling the Inn give fine opportunity for studying the scenery, here spread out in an undulating valley whose horizon is bounded by the softly rounded peaks of the Blue Ridge. Through the valley winds a fork of the Shenandoah, quietly now doing duty as motive power for a few small mills, but giving plenty of evidence along its course of what it is capable of doing in times of "freshets." The village of Luray, straggling over the hills from the railway station, is one of considerable importance. Its fine location is already making it quite a summer resort. The drive from the Inn to the cave, although, perhaps, through a picturesque part of the town, was not marked by evidences of "Yankee thrift." A horde of dandies, ranging in years from infancy to advanced youth, escorted our carriage the entire mile and a half drive, hanging on behind wherever chance offered; or falling into a dog-trot so natural as to give no indication of weakness to the anxious observers. Their steps seemed to mark the time of a dull, monotonous, apathetic and continuous cry for "back-shoots," conch in the words as nearly as could be translated, "give me, give me, give me." Valleys were peninsular, singly, and by the hundreds, a wild scene for the falling bits of copper was but of momentary diversion, no skilled in the craft had these peaks become. As we approached the gate giving entrance to Cave Hill, we saw to our surprise a rush of our dark followers "across lots," and wondered what new device was projected against our pocket books. We were not long in doubt, for as we entered the cave-house there stood every mother's son of them hugging in their arms a supply of their wares in very assertive style, for the mild sun of ten cents. All desiring to do were soon equipped as by their pedal extremities. Wraps are not in demand in a temperature of 53°, unaffected by outside climatic conditions, so overcoats and jackets were thrown aside. A moist walk makes rubbers desirable. The "arm of the law" in the guise of our guide (by the way a typical Virginian backwoodsman) was exerted at length against the swarm of ragamuffins, who were hustled out of doors and fastened out till our return from our underground ramble. After the gentlemen of the party were all provided with candles (to us, at the outset, seeming a little unnecessary as the caverns are lighted by electricity) came the order "forward." Our line of march led us down cellar. "Dark with umbrageous shadow" had been the opening into the Avernus whither Aeneas journeyed; prosaic indeed seemed the way leading before us. But quickly were all such fancies dispelled, for before many steps were taken the character of our surroundings had changed. The air unlike that of a cellar was pure and sweet, and we were soon ushered into a vast apartment whose strange appearance fairly took our breath away. We would fain have rested awhile, to accustom our eyes to the wonders here unfolding. A silence that might almost be heard filled all space, and impressed the visitor with a strange reluctance to break the spell by even a whispered word. Monstrous shapes encompassed us. Whitherover the eye wandered it encountered only wondrous images of stone. We heard as in a dream the voice of the priestess, "Lo! here is the palace which the Cyclops built for Pluto and the Queen of Hades. Here must we offer the gift of the bough of gold." With awe we gazed, and gradually were enabled to grasp somewhat the meaning of the wonders by which we were encompassed. Stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the drip, drip, one drop at a time of the water through the stony roof, take on all these beautiful and grotesque shapes by which we are surrounded. Think how many ages Nature must have been in forming these high pillars. It requires but whole years to encrust a goblet with the thinnest filament of lime, when placed where the deposit is most rapidly forming. And in this cave is one of the largest known stalactites in the world. Truly this is a house "not made with hands." How poor and worthless seems man in contemplating this magnificent work of the great Creator! Fluted columns spring from floor to ceiling of this lofty room. Draperies in beautiful colorings and softly flowing folds seem to have frozen stiff at the touch of the Master's hand. We knew not into how many chambers we passed, nor how many steps we ascended or descended, the mind refused the burden of petty details. The predominant color is a rich sepia, or brown, from which are all the gradations of shade to white. In some of the draperies a distinct border would be formed regular lines of color, browns, cream

and reds, as though woven by the human hands of an artist, while the material is like alabaster, and translucent. We saw the Vegetable Garden, with perfect copies in stone of potatoes, radishes, cabbages and asparagus; and the Fish Market wherein hung, as though for the purpose of tempting the palate of the epicurean, rows of fish, their plump shiny sides and caudal appendages true to nature, as we were acquainted with her. In Plato's Chamber, a tall stalactite in flowing white drapery easily suggests the Spectre; and not far removed Proserpine glimmers from a gloomy recess. Of course all the dark places are not made light, even by the aid of electricity. There is, as a rule, a black ground as of black velvet, against which is projected many a strange and fantastic shape. "So we went together through the land of shadows, like unto men who walk through a wood in a doubtful light, when the moon indeed bath rises, but there are clouds over the sky."

As the rich full tones of the organ, struck by the deft fingers of our guide flowed through these mystic chambers, we wished the melody might resolve itself into words and recite to us the history of this strange world, of the people and animals that may have visited it in the long ago before the advent of our modern explorer. In Skeleton Gulch we were shown a single small bone all that remains of the skeleton of a young man (as science tells us), supposition has it that a young Indian lost his life by falling over the precipice at the foot of which he was found.

In a few hours time we had made a cursory survey of this wonderful subterranean world; we emerged from it with the feeling that many days would be requisite for a proper understanding of its mysteries.

### A New Ice House.

The Arctic Ice Company are making extensive preparations for this winter's ice harvest at Easton's Pond. The large house which they built a few years ago just above the Water-works Company's station, and which was provided with all the most approved machinery for receiving and storing the ice, is being enlarged to nearly double the original capacity. The main building measures 160 feet square and the new addition measures 100x50 feet. The same convenience, too, which were adopted in the main building are being followed out in this, so that when the improvement is completed the whole will be practically one house, the entire supply being received over one ship.

The Boston Herald, in its report of the Boston College benefit concert at the new Tremont Theatre the other evening, thus spoke of one of Newport's daughters, Miss May Alice Vase: "She has a very pleasant mezzo-soprano voice, which has been carefully trained, and it is used with admirable taste and skill. Her singing of the French air and variations was much enjoyed, and displayed her technical proficiency to the best advantage. In Strakosky's 'Dreams,' given as an encore, Miss Vase proved to be a charming ballad singer, and the applause which rewarded her efforts was well merited. Few artists have a stage presence better calculated to predispose an audience in their favor than Miss Vase."

The marriage of Prince Murat of Paris and Miss Gwendolene Caldwell of Newport and New York, which was soon to have been celebrated in the former city, has been declared off, and Miss Caldwell is now on her way to New York. Miss Caldwell's fortune is hers only in trust and this fact is said to have caused the rupture. The prince considering her magnificent income too small a price for his titles and she being unable to give the principal of course the bargain could not be consummated.

Charles Meacham, the young lad who was left homeless here a few months ago by the death of his grandmother and who was subsequently placed in the New England Home for Little Wanderers in Boston, has been taken in charge by a western family who have promised to bring him up as their own child, and give him the best of educational advantages. The lad is a bright boy and will undoubtedly profit by his good fortune.

The late trip out and early trip in of the steamer Eolus have been discontinued for the winter, therefore our earliest morning mail now comes over the Old Colony road at 9 o'clock, and the last mail out goes over the same road at 5:15, closing at the post office at 4:45 p. m. The 1:30 trip out and the 4:10 trip in have also been discontinued. This line has had an excellent business this year, in fact the best in its history, and its service was never better.

Commander C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., has been detached from the command of the Torpedo Station and granted a year's leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States. Commander Goodrich has been in charge at this station for three years, succeeding Commander W. T. Sampson, and has made many warm personal friends who will regret his departure.

Mrs. Daniel Beard, of Portsmouth, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Underwood, on Spring street.

### A Chronology of Some Memorable Occurrences.

Presented by James C. Swan.  
The Sixth Age of the World.  
(Continued.)

2404. Nebuchadnezzar sends an army and wastes the whole land of Judah, and carries away 20,000 captives. Jehoiachin, also, is taken prisoner and put to death, and his carcass caused to be drawn out at the gate of Jerusalem (as the prophet Jeremiah foretold) and left without the walls unburied.

Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem, and takes all the treasure he could find in the temple, and the King's palace, and carries away captive the King, his mother, wife, courtiers, magistrates, and 10,000 able men, and 8,000 artificers. Among the captives are Mardacai, and Ezekiel, the Priest. He makes Zedekiah king. Nebuchadnezzar was a great king; he made an image of gold sixty cubits high, and six cubits in breadth.

Zedekiah, beginning his reign at 21 years of age, reigned eleven years; he, by rebelling against Nebuchadnezzar, or rather by continuing in an open rebellion (as his fathers had done) against God, brought upon Jerusalem, and the whole nation of the Jews, those long deserved calamities which God had so often foretold them of by his prophets; for in the latter end of the seventh year of Zedekiah's reign, Jerusalem, after a long siege, is taken by Nebuchadnezzar, and his Chaldeans enter it. Zedekiah flees away by night, but being pursued, is taken, and brought prisoner to Riblah. Nebuchadnezzar's headquarters; there, having first seen his children slaughtered before his eyes, he has afterwards those eyes put out; and being laden with chains, is carried away captive to Babylon. About a month after the taking of the city, Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard sent by Nebuchadnezzar, makes his entry into it, sets fire to the temple, the King's palace, and some noblemen's houses, and so layeth the whole city in ashes; the walls of Jerusalem being razed to the ground, and all the captives and golden vessels taken to Babylon. And thus was Judah carried out of their own land 460 years after they began to reign over it, 383 years after the falling of the ten tribes, and 124 years after the destruction of the kingdom of Israel.

Gladius the prophet denounce the Edomites, who now insult over the calamities of the Jews. The same do Jeremy and Ezekiel, and the author of the 18th and 19th Psalms, who all wrote about the same time.

2425. Nebuchadnezzar, boasting of his victories and great buildings, falls distracted, and is driven from the society of men.

Delus and his five sons divided Ireland into provinces.

2442. Nebuchadnezzar, after seven years' pestilence amongst the beasts of the field, has his understanding restored to him; he acknowledges the power of God, and is restored to his kingdom; a few days after he dies, having reigned about twenty months together with his father, and forty-three years by himself.

2443. In the first year of the reign of Belshazzar, King of Babylon, Daniel has the vision of the four beasts, signifying the four monarchies of the world, and of God's delivering over all power and sovereignty to the son of man.

2451. Menechus extirpated in Rome, and his chosen for the government. In the third year of Belshazzar's reign, Daniel receives the vision of the four beasts, and the great mystery which Antiochus should bring on the people of God.

2462. The first Dictator was made in Rome with full authority.

2466. This year Belshazzar makes a great feast for all his nobles and causes to be brought forth all the vessels of the temple of the Lord, which Nebuchadnezzar, his grandfather had brought away from Jerusalem, to the glory of his idols, and disburden of all this folly. A hand appears writing on the wall of the room, in which the King and his numerous guests sat drinking. The King greatly terrified, thereupon sends for his Chaldean astrologers and wizards, and commands them to read the writing; but they are unable to do so. Daniel is sent for, who reads the writing, and gives the king the interpretation of it; whereupon Daniel is publicly proclaimed the third man in the kingdom. The same night Belshazzar is slain. Babylon taken by Cyrus, and the empire transferred to the Medes and Persians, as had been said by the prophets.

2471. Daniel's greatness raising envy in some principal courtiers and officers, they contrive his ruin. He breaks a decree made by the king and is cast into the Lion's den.

2477. After the subversion of the Babylonian empire, the Persians, the Medes, the Jews at liberty at the end of their 70 years' captivity, which is June 1st, 519 B.C., were to be the latest thereof.

### Real Estate Transactions.

James S. Hazard has quit-claimed to Susan T. Sherman, wife of William A. Sherman, an undivided half of the land on which the Oquirrhon blocks stand, bounded northerly on Harrington street, easterly on 13th street, southerly on 14th street, and westerly on 15th street. Thoms street, 13th street, 14th street, 15th street, 16th street, 17th street, 18th street, 19th street, 20th street, 21st street, 22nd street, 23rd street, 24th street, 25th street, 26th street, 27th street, 28th street, 29th street, 30th street, 31st street, 32nd street, 33rd street, 34th street, 35th street, 36th street, 37th street, 38th street, 39th street, 40th street, 41st street, 42nd street, 43rd street, 44th street, 45th street, 46th street, 47th street, 48th street, 49th street, 50th street, 51st street, 52nd street, 53rd street, 54th street, 55th street, 56th street, 57th street, 58th street, 59th street, 60th street, 61st street, 62nd street, 63rd street, 64th street, 65th street, 66th street, 67th street, 68th street, 69th street, 70th street, 71st street, 72nd street, 73rd street, 74th street, 75th street, 76th street, 77th street, 78th street, 79th street, 80th street, 81st street, 82nd street, 83rd street, 84th street, 85th street, 86th street, 87th street, 88th 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## Banking and Insurance.

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Newport & Wickford  
Railroad and Steamboat Co.  
FALL TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1889.

Leave Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. at New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 7:30 A. M., arriving in New York at 11:30 P. M.; Providence at 10:30 A. M., and Boston at 10:30 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10:30 A. M., arriving in New York at 2:30 P. M.; Providence at 1:30 P. M., and Boston at 1:30 P. M.

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THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. J. H. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:

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Queen's Ins. Co. of London.

London & Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.

Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.

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CASH ASSETS - \$190,000.

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Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleansing and Invigorating to the Growth, Tonics and Stimulating to the Scalp, and as a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant in Effect.

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Elegant rooms and offices in the new M. E. C. Bldg. Apply at the

MERCURY OFFICE.

The Island of Rhode Island, with its good roads, its magnificent drives, cool and beautiful scenery! Can there be any one in Newport who has not seen the whole of it, traveled its every road and explored its every nook and cranny? And can one be pardoned for writing on such a hackneyed subject? Strange as it may seem I believe there are many, not only among our summer visitors, but among native Newporters, who have seen very little of it, who seem to believe that Newport is Rhode Island and Rhode Island is Newport.

I will therefore venture, reader, to take you in imagination over the West Hill from Newport to Bristol Ferry, and return by the East and all river road - a lovely drive about twenty miles, and one worth your while to take in any of these fine autumn days. Let me say that the roads are nearly always good except in the spring when the frost is coming out, and sometimes in the winter. Like the historic little girl with the little curl, "when they are good they are very good, and when they are bad they are horrid." Only "horrid" is a far too feeble and inexpressive word for this substitute for the strongest of damns, because you have and you will not be any.

Starting from Broadway we get our first view of the country after passing the One-mile corner, a fine view of the harbor and intervening country and the two Tannery hills. On our right we pass three fine old places whose colonial mansions have been familiar landmarks for many years, the Bull place, the Kings place and the Buffum place. The Bull place is the oldest and of slightly different architecture from the other two which are very much alike. These colonial houses, several of which may be found in Newport, have been their own through all the changes of fashion in house building; they are handsome when thoroughly out of fashion, and the good taste of their proportions and the good taste of their architecture. Passing the Two-mile corner we go through a stretch of good farming country, mostly in grass. Did it ever occur to you that this Island is some of the best grass land in the United States? It is of course surpassed by the blue grass country of Kentucky and some of the rich river bottoms, but its equal is hard to find, nevertheless. Some of the best corn and wheat land in the West cannot compete with it in grass. About two miles further on we come to the spot of most historic interest on this road, the house in which General Prescott was captured. "The house, a half-ruined building, interesting only on account of its 'moral qualities' stands at the head of a deep ravine which reaches to the shore, and it was this fact that made it so easy for Barton and his men to approach unseen. Rhode Islanders always love to dwell on the capture of 'Prescott'. And how many who tell the story and sound the praises of his hero soldier, and that the war the brave old soldier sustained for many years in jail, a prisoner for debt. This is a part of his career of which history makes little mention. To reward his services Congress had made him a grant of a large tract of land in Vermont. In the management of this he became in some way embarrassed and paid the heavy penalty which the law at that time imposed.

Whittier touching refers to this in his poem, "The Prisoner for Debt." "What was the gray-haired prisoner doing? The soldier staked his hands with guerd? Not so, his crime's a soldier's one; God made the old man poor! For this, the loan for which he poured His young blood in the invader's sword, And counted light the price of freedom, His blood-gold liberty is lost!"

A little beyond this spot we come to Union street which branches off to the east. Streets in Portsmouth! Bless you, my friends, yes; why not? And up this street let us turn for a moment, although it is off of our course; for here a short distance from the West Road is the residence of our distinguished summer visitor, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. "The house stands close to the road from which it is screened by a thick hedge of Arbor Vitae and has in front no 'view' whatever. In the rear, however, it looks out over spacious grounds and affords in the distance a glimpse of the bay, while from its eastern side the ground rapidly descends to a deep gorge, wooded on the sides, down which rushes a stream of considerable volume. Further down is a waterfall and the picturesque ruins of an old mill.

Here also is the summer home of Mrs. John Elliott (now Mrs. Maude Howe), distinguished not less as a writer than for her beauty and wit; and her husband, the well known artist, has a studio on the banks of the gorge where much of his best work is done. Going back to the Main Road we pass the "Anderson place," with its well-kept grounds and spacious outbuildings and "old house by the lighthouse" and come to the top of Thurston's Hill. Descending the hill, and it is a long and steep one - we reach Lawton's Valley, one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots on the Island. It is really a continuation of the gorge which runs through the Howe place, but is deeper, wider and more heavily wooded. The stream rushes down a rocky bed, forming in several places a succession of cascades. Deep in the gorge are the ruins of two small stone castles, where many years ago wooden castles were made. Few things could give the beholder a keener sense of the great difference between the past and the present than the sight of these ruins. Not more than twenty or thirty feet square, in the most secluded and picturesque nook on the Island, driven by simple oversight wheel and employing perhaps one or two operators; compare their arid and barren surroundings with the noise, dust and bustle of one of our manufacturing towns, and the hilltop mill itself with the great rattling factory of today.

This valley forms a part of Hugh K. Norman's "Valley Farm," and the spacious old farmhouse where he lives is just above it. He has, during the past two years, made many improvements to the property, but the house he has wisely preferred to let remain as it was, merely putting it in good repair. Within the distinctive character of the house has been kept one of the charmingest, who with well-chosen articles as old as the house itself has hit off the desired effect in a way that leaves nothing to be wished. The special hobby of the farm is running stock, and in the pastures back of the house can generally be seen some excellent thoroughbred youngsters.

Though the main approach to the valley is through the Norman place, there is, however, another entrance through the land of Robert Thurston, who deserves special mention for his jealous care with which he guards his well as well as for his services to the State as an exponent of the impotency of the prohibitory law. All hope abandon, ye who seek to enter by this channel! On one occasion a party of dainty dames whose personal charms alone ought to have melted the hardest heart, offered him ten dollars for the privilege of picking on his grounds. But it was of no use; he "didn't want them there."

he said: "They dew flies and spoils the old woman's butter!"

On, on, through meadows managed like a garden," to use little poetic license, crossing a strip of low-lying land, we come to a hill where we find a small house in sight of the bay. In fact, it is up hill and down most of the way now. We drive past windmill, crossing the long arms to the sky, past comfortable farmsteads, smooth meadows and pastures where cattle are grazing. The hillside is covered with the low-lying shrubs of the coast, and the cows are generally of superior quality. But we see few sheep and fewer horses. Presently we come to Turkey Hill. Beyond this we drive down. Thurston's Hill was steep, but this is like going over the long hills under the chimneys of the Coal Mines, where the enterprising Worcester Steel Company are still getting out large quantities of water. There is coal underneath it, however, which may be reached in time and "all things are possible to him who waits." This coal, be it added, is like many of our Rhode Island institutions, quite different from anything else; it is said to be the hardest in existence and to be especially valuable for certain purposes, being absolutely non-combustible.

(To be continued.)

## A Journey Through Thibet.

The first American to penetrate Thibet is now living quietly at his home in Washington. He is W. Woodhill Rockhill, who was for a number of years Secretary to John Russell Young when he was Minister to China, who acquired there a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language and of that of the people of Thibet. Mr. Rockhill conceived the idea of visiting the strange land upon reading the book of Abbe Hue, who made some investigations there a number of years ago. He started from Peking and went through a great deal of the North of China by way of Sining, and then through the Mongolian tribes. From there he went up to Koko Nor Lake, a tremendous salt lake. Then he went round north of that lake, and thence into the "Tashan," the greater part of which is a desert. He crossed this Mongolian country with ponies, and then decided to do his best to explore Eastern Thibet. He exchanged horses for camels, and after a great deal of trouble in getting the run of the horses and the camels, he crossed the Kuen Lun Mountains on three different occasions. The passes are between 15,000 and 16,000 feet high. He crossed a tremendous desert, perfectly uninhabited, but filled with game, the wild yak, wild asses, and three or four descriptions of antelope.

From the time that he left China until he got back, he wore the native dress. He had from Chinese with him. The party suffered tremendously from the radiation of the air called the "straw" as they called it. The Yellow River there was a perfectly flat plain. It was as much as the horses and even the dogs could do to put one foot before the other. Men, riding horses, were catching for breath the whole time, but on ascending the mountain did not suffer at all. Going lower they again suffered greatly from vomiting and fever. In this region they rode thirteen days, part of the time down the valley of the Drechu river. Finally they got down to Kuenon on the river, a big Thibetan town. The people were very kind. They remained there four days. There was a little Chinese official there with eight or ten soldiers who was civil enough. After propitiating him with presents, he gave our explorers four soldiers. They rode along as fast as possible to a place called Bawo, all the time through the same kind of thickly settled country.

There were a few Chinese traders who had married women of the country and lived there. The Thibetians are well disposed and kind but they are under the control of the Lamas. "The latter have all the riches of the country in their hands, so that no matter how well people are disposed towards you a word from the Lamas is enough to set them against you. The objection of the Lamas to the entry of foreigners was that they would seek the treasures of the country. The Chinese Government exercises a nominal sovereignty over Thibet, but there are local rulers who cannot get any hold on the Thibetians, the prevailing religion. They have a tremendous literature, and reading prayers is their constant employment. They have prayer wheels, some run by water and some by wind, on the tops of the houses. These are filled with prayers, and the fact that they are turned from left to right is the same as leading them, for the words pass before the eyes, and as they revolve the other way, however, the effect is the same.

The people engage the Lamas to come and read prayers for them. They pay about 10 cents a day and they give them tea and food. The rich people will give large sums of money for the reading of prayers. As a matter of fact, under the cloak of sanctity, the Lamas are engaged in all kinds of trading at Tsa Chiu Lu. There are no pawnbrokers' shops, which are such an annoyance in China. The business is in the hands of the Lamas, and bands of them scour the country, collecting everything they can.

Polandry prevails in Thibet; that is, one woman has several husbands, just the opposite from the Mormon system. The custom prevails in Eastern Thibet in the agricultural region. The explanation is that the arable land is very small in amount, and if the sons divided up the estate there would not be enough for them. Accordingly they share it and several brothers are usually married to one woman. Being great traders, one or two of them are usually away. The children call one of the men father and the others they call uncle. A proof that it is the scarcity of arable lands that causes the practice is found in the fact that it does not exist among the nomadic Thibetians. All the villages are perched upon some inaccessible rock simply because they do not wish to put the village on any ground that can be cultivated. The people live on the barley, which they call "samba." They mix it with tea. They have no regular time for meals. Whenever they feel hungry the pot is ready and they make a little of this mixture. Now and then they have a sheep. It is a miserable poor country, and they do not kill much game because they have not the improved firearms.

The people have rather clear features, but this is only because they are not common. Many had curly hair, though some of them wore a queue. It is quite an item with the Chinese to sell them different colored silks to make these queues.

The girls are extremely pretty, of good color, tolerably tall and straight, and well developed. They are gay, jolly and laughing, and their dress is picturesque. When dressed, with all their jewelry on, they present a very pleasing appearance. Many of them wear a silver phibon on their heads. The Thibetan woman wears her hair in a queue. She will buy all the silver jewelry she can, and then when she can afford it, exchanges it for gold.

The journey through Thibet covered a route over a thousand miles long, but counting digressions it probably reached 1,500 or 1,600 miles. (To be continued.)

## Where the United States is Represented in Old York.

One of the checked, ivy-grown bits of old York as it was under the Tudors and Stuarts is the King's Manor-house, which is in part the building where the wealthy abbots of St. Mary's dispensed princely hospitality. Little of the abbatical palace remains except the wide heavy staircase. Here successive monarchs were received, and here, after instructive seclusions, it is a school for the blind; and, as such, the principal memorial of the immortal philanthropist William Witherell. Sixty blind children here received education and instruction in useful handicrafts. Quadrangular of form, and with a pedimental front, the building is a masterpiece of architecture in which the Jacobean predominates, it is a warningly suggestive of coughs, colds, and rheumatism, which, strange to say, are not there in coats of arms, heraldic task all the pedantry of heraldic to explain, adorn the principal entrances and some of the rooms.

The Thursday concert of the inmates is in progress as we enter. The performance of the blind organist, and the tones of the leading female vocalist - a singular purity, pitch, precision, and compass - somehow or other sound like voices of the receding past. An unconscious undertone, hauntingly inevitable yearning for completeness of life, enters into the melody. It platonically appeals to what is tenderest and most Christ-like in the audience, and meets fullest response from the most highly gifted natures.

The United States are graciously represented here by raised and dissected maps, books in the Boston raised and in the New York point type, and with guides, presented by the American Reading House for the Blind at Louisville, Kentucky; woodcut pictures and books presented by Mr. Angell, an attendant of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind; and by a pathetic lace collar worked by the deaf, dumb, and blind Laura Bridgman. All these last added interest to the jubilee of the institution in 1888.

One of the many historic rooms - now used as a dormitory for blind boys - that display the lost and magnificent of a building, the room is a grotesque Tudor fireplace, still in place. This was Lord Huntingdon's room, and "his probably the place in which Stratford held his Court of Star-chamber." Richard Wheatley, in Harper's Magazine for November.

## Good-Byes.

Every now and then, as we journey through this vale from the cradle to the grave, it becomes necessary for us to say good-bye. Generally it is said in sadness and with a sigh. We wring the hand of the departing friend, the sorrowful tears are shed, then the bell rings and the train goes around the curve. This is the good-bye that sticks in the throat like a bone, that comes lump and persistently refuses to be swallowed. After this kind of a farewell we go home feeling that something has gone out of life. We are like the man who puts his foot for another step at the top of the dark stairway and finds suddenly that it isn't there.

Then there is the farewell that is said with a hilarious chuckle of joy. We say it to the bill-collector, whom we know as well as our own shadow, for a long time. We say it to the bank, the spring poet, to the man who reads the exchanges and to the writer who invariably refers to a bear as "him."

We say it hurriedly and with a rising inflection to the book-agent, male and female. We say it to the man who tells us the funny story of the nine hundred and forty-seventh time in one day. To the impatient friend and to the man who is ever loaded with gratuities, adieu. Very often we yearn for a chance to say it long before the opportunity is presented.

Distinctive are the good-byes of the dulle, the giggling girl and the glibbering idiot. Deliver us from the long drawn out farewell of the female of our species, unless, perchance, the said female is young and fair.

The casual good-bye is used more generally, perhaps, than any other variety. It equals in significance the how-dye-do of our every-day life and is about as useful as would be a hat-rack in a vacuum.

A welcome good-bye is that of the man who pushes, with difficulty, the eighteen-carat odor of his breath in front of him, and who longs to confide in his friends; and in this same category may be listed the man who gazes the red-hot demon, run.

The sweetest good-bye is that of the girl at her father's front gate, when only you or I and the girl and twinkling stars are present. To some of us it is like a memory, this kind of a farewell, but it is memory that will remain fresh and green long after we have passed that doorway.

The saddest good-bye is the one that is said by the side of an open grave - Richard S. Graves.

## Disagreeable Habits.

Nearly all the disagreeable habits which people take up come at first from mere accident or want of thought. They might easily be dropped, but they are persisted in until they become second nature. Stop and think before you allow yourself to form them. They are disagreeable habits of the body, like scowling, winking, resting the mouth, biting the nails, continually picking at a chain, drumming with the fingers, screwing or twisting a chain or whatever you lay your hands on. Don't do any of these things. Learn to sit quietly like a gentleman, we were going to say, but we are afraid girls fall into such tricks sometimes. There are much worse habits than these, to be sure; but we are speaking only of these things that are easy to drop. Then they are persisted in. There are habits of speech also, such as beginning every sentence with "you see," or "you know," "now," "I don't care," "tell me what," "tell me now," indistinct utterance, sharp, nasal tones; avoid them all. Stop and think what you are going to say, and then let every word drop from your lips just as perfect as a new silver coin. Have a care about your way of sitting and standing and walking. Before you know it you will find that your habits have hardened into a coat of mail that you cannot get rid of without a terrible effort.









# Farmland Family

## Brine Salting of Butter.

The demand for less salt in butter has called attention anew to the salting, and I think that whenever this milk has mastered the method this butter salting has given the best satisfaction to consumers. It has been wrongly supposed that salt used for salting butter strikes into the fats themselves and pickles them, as we assume it does in the case of meat. But all that is accomplished is to substitute for the water left in the butter, usually from ten to fifteen per cent., a saturated brine, or water containing all the salt it can hold in solution at ordinary temperature. At the Minnesota experiment station it was found that butter fat cannot be made to absorb salt or brine; the particles of fat are only surrounded by this solution. All the salt that will be dissolved in a pound of butter by its own moisture amounts to little if any, over half an ounce; hence of an ounce of salt in a pound of butter, nine parts are simply undissolved salt. It was shown, further, that the finer the granulation of the butter, and the longer the butter stands in the brine, the more of the solution it will take up; the more the butter contains the more of caseous or cheesy matter is removed, or in no other way rendered harmless, and the longer the butter will keep.

But if the grain is made too fine an undue amount of water is left in the butter, which washing will not remove. On the other hand, if the grains are left too large, they inclose more of the caseous matter that will not be taken out, since the brine cannot penetrate into these larger masses of fat. Gathering the butter into granules the size of small bird-shot is about the best one can do to avoid the undesirable extremes above mentioned. This salting can be most perfectly done by draining the butter as close as possible after the last washing, then adding a strong brine, enough to cover the butter—not to float it. Such granulated butter will contain thirty-five per cent. of its weight of water, which, of course, weakens the added brine by that much. If, after standing in this solution for a few moments, this brine is mostly removed and salt added to reinforce its strength, and it is then poured into the churn and worked, the butter will be salted as much as possible by any process of salting if all the salt is to be dissolved; and this is all the salt that can answer to preserve the caseous matter and keep the sugar from fermenting. Possibly, beyond this, more salt may act for a few days as an antiseptic, but not long, unless the butter is placed in cold storage. Make and care for butter as we may, it is best, like buckwheat cakes, when eaten as soon after manufacture as possible.—N. Y. Tribune.

## Corn Fodder.

I use from three hundred to five hundred bushels of shelled corn on my farm every year, and regard the fodder as worth nearly as much as the corn. As soon as the ears are well glazed the corn is cut close to the ground, put on a dump cart and hauled to a lot near the barn and stacked. I use what is called a corn horse for shocking—a pole from the woods, some sixteen feet long, and through the butt hole two holes and insect legs, raising this and about four feet from the ground. Then bore a hole horizontally three or four feet from this end large enough to insert an old hoe or rake handle, and it is ready for use. Set the corn in the four corners made by the pole and this stick and build on the desired size.

At the top, pull out the stick and draw the corn horse over as far enough to commence another shock.

One man will set up corn rapidly in this way. I usually make three shocks from two cart loads and have no difficulty in ending. As soon as the corn is cured sufficiently it is shocked out, leaving shocks on stalks and the stalks are stacked and left to be cut by power as wanted during the winter. I use a cutter with mangle, and my cows are fed twice a day with this cut feed and are always in prime condition. Usually feed at noon and give my milch cows four quarts cornmeal per day additional. The waste of the cornstalks makes excellent litter for stock and absorbs urine like a sponge.—Southern Planter.

## Mutton and Lamb.

There is no meat placed in the market on which there is so wide a range in value as in mutton and lamb, says an exchange. An inferior article of mutton will probably bring ten cents or less per pound. Choice mutton would range anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five cents, while spring lamb is likely to command from twenty-five to forty cents per pound. In the markets of the Atlantic seaboard prices have a much wider range than even these figures. Spring lamb there often commands over fifty cents per pound. A really choice article of mutton is nearly always worth a good figure. There is nothing in either beef or veal, though, to come into range of fancy values as well as spring lamb.

## Good Feeding for Young Colts.

Aside from pedicured animals, and for draft horses even with, the value of a young colt is very largely determined by its size. This is to a great extent the result of good feeding. At this time of year we have seen yearling colts which in size and build looked more like two-year-olds and three-year-olds than what they were. Such animals are almost universally admired, and if for sale, which they were not, could have found ready purchasers at handsome figures.

## Paris Green Poisoning Bees.

An important legal question will probably arise soon over the right of fruit growers to spray apple and other fruit trees with water containing Paris green, while the trees are in blossom. Bees searching the flowers for honey, take the poison into their systems and are killed. This is, perhaps, a fortunate fact, for if bees merely collected honey, instead of making it, this poisoning of honey might be stored in their cells, and poison those who consume it. The spraying, even of the apple, need not be done while the trees are in blossom. It is true that the cooling mud usually deposits her eggs in the blossom end of the apple, but until the fruit is as large as a walnut, the blossom end is turned upwards. After this the weight of the apple bends the fruit over. Between the time of blossoming and the fruit beading down with its own weight, the spraying may be done without injury to bees. There is, therefore, no incompatibility between the fruit-growing and honey-producing industries if the proper precautions are observed.

## The Points of a Good Cow.

The points of a good cow are a robust

## Children Cry for

constitution, a good appetite, large milking capacity, long milking tendency, rich milk and an easy milker, with a good disposition. She should be a regular breeder, and her calves should possess her good qualities. After these come the points of shape, color and general appearance, along with the intelligence, which is of more or less importance as she is to be raised and kept for breeding more than for other purposes. If the former, it is the most important of all her attributes. Every cow has more or less of these qualities coupled with some objectionable feature, and it is a capital exercise to write out the good and bad qualities of every cow in the herd and compare them on paper. It will aid you materially in judging the animals in your herd. If you classify them you will know which should be parted with first, and save you many a subsequent regret.

It is a certainty that raising eggs is a paying business. The few fowls that the farmer keeps in his barnyard, and on which depends but little, pay best on all his live stock; but when attention is specially paid to fowls, when they are housed and fed properly, attended, after deducting the cost of keeping, care, interest, etc., from the amount for which their eggs sell, there is in nine cases out of ten, a larger balance on the credit side of the ledger than is found in connection with any single department of farm industry.—Nebraska Farmer.

## Agricultural Items.

Never let your fowls suffer for a plentiful supply of clear, fresh water. It's a cheap beverage.

Carelessness and neglect are two of the greatest curses on the farm. They have ruined many a farmer.

Build roosts low, especially for large fowls. Clean the droppings from under the roosts at least once a week.

Leave the tobacco pipe outside of the milk-room. Better leave the man who has been smoking it outside too. His absence will not injure the flavor of the butter bit.

The value of bean straw as food is not appreciated as it should be by growers of this crop, and due care is not taken to save it in good condition. It is worth for sheep as much as the best hay and makes a very rich manure. It should be given to cows daily mixed with other food.

The following is given as a good way to prepare a rolling place, or dust bath, for fowls: Lay a rough floor of old boards on the ground, fasten boards one foot high all around the sides, and fill the apartments with ten or twenty bushels of dry loam, road dust or road ashes.

## Recipes for the Table.

WINTER SWEETENING.—This can be made of dry lima beans and canned corn, which may be left from former dinners. Warm them over together with a little milk and butter, and thicken the milk with a little flour.

CHOCOLATE CAKES.—The whites of eight eggs, half a cake of chocolate, grated, one pound of sugar, six ounces of butter. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth, add the sugar, then stir in the chocolate and flour. Butter that tins, and drop the mixture thereon; not too closely, as the cakes will spread. Bake a few minutes in a quick oven.

SIMPLE APPLE PUDDING.—Make a nice biscuit crust raised with yeast and roll out thin, cut in squares, put a core apple in each square, and bake them in the oven till nearly done. Make a syrup of a cup of sugar and a pint of water, and put it boiling hot in the dripping pan, and bake the puddings till they are done. Serve them with rich sweetened cream.

BREAD FRITTERS.—Cut stale bread into slices one inch thick. Cut the soft part into pretty shape. A good way is to cut into rings, by using biscuit cutters of two sizes. You can then use the small circle, as well as the ring. Soak each piece a few minutes in milk or custard. (Save the crusts for the stale bread mix.) Then drop into deep fat, and boil delicately. Sprinkle with sugar.

FRENCH BAKED APPLES.—Peel, core and cut in half size large cooking apples. Put them in a buttered porcelain sauce-pan with the juice of two lemons, some powdered sugar, and small bits of butter. Cook on top of the stove till the apples are tender, then cover with a layer of quince or apricot marmalade sprinkled with a handful or two of almonds chopped fine, and bake long enough to bake a bright color.

BOILED CUSTARD.—Put one quart of milk in a farina boiler to scald. Beat together five eggs and a half-cup of sugar until light, add a little of the scalding milk to the eggs then turn them quickly into the farina boiler, stir back and forth for a moment, and as soon as you feel the slightest thickening of the custard take it from the fire, or it will curdle.

RED JELLY OR PRESERVE JELLY.—A little red jelly or preserve jelly, cranberry syrup or cochineal, stirred into ordinary frosting, colors a pretty pink. Yellow—Cut an orange in halves, and suck the yellow part of the rind in the juice. Put in a thin muslin bag, and squeeze it through the muslin. The whitest icing is made by adding lemon juice to the egg and sugar.

STEWED POTATOES WITH MILK.—Pare raw potatoes. Cut into thick slices. Cook in cold water half an hour. Stew in enough cold water to cover them, till tender (about fifteen minutes). Drain off all the water. Pour on milk enough to nearly cover them; add salt and when it boils again a large lump of butter (rubbed with an equal quantity of flour) and a little pepper. Let it boil till it thickens. Serve in a covered dish.

BALTIMORE APPLE BREAD.—Make a nice dough for sweet rolls, as they are known in New England, or Anus, as they are known elsewhere. When this dough is very light, roll it out into two good-sized cakes about half an inch thick, and spread one with stewed apples, place the other over it, and let it rise for half an hour, then bake it in a good oven. As soon as it is done spread some stewed apples over the top, add plenty of sugar, bits of butter and nutmeg, and set the cake back in the oven for the sugar to form a coating. Serve hot or cold.

FRUIT CAKE.—One cup each molasses, sugar, butter and sour milk, four and a half cups flour, three eggs, one tablespoonful each allspice, cassia, and cloves, one teaspoonful soda, one-half pound each raisins and currants, or, if preferred, one pound raisins. This makes two loaves.

CHEESE SCALLOPS.—Soak one cup of dry bread crumbs in fresh milk; beat into it three eggs, and add one tablespoonful of butter and a half-pound of grated cheese; stew upon the top of bread crumbs and bake in the oven a delicate brown.

## MINCED VEAL.—Take an earthen dish, and put in it a layer of bread crumbs; over this place pieces of but-

## Pitcher's Castoria.

ter, then a layer of minced cold veal, with salt and pepper, then mince crumbs, butter, veal, salt and pepper. When the dish is full, with a layer of crumbs for the top, pour over it an egg beaten well, and baked in half a cup of milk. Bake until brown.

GRAHAM CAKE.—One cup brown sugar, one cup sour cream, two eggs, two cups graham flour, one teaspoonful soda, a little salt and cinnamon if liked. If the cream is not sour use less soda. Do not stir too stiff.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, the yolks of four eggs, half a cup of milk; three cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder. Bake in jelly cake pans.

CINNAMON ROLLS.—One pint sweet milk, one cup melted butter, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup yeast, two cups flour, let stand over night; in the morning add two eggs and one-half cup of sugar, roll out, cut in shape, and sprinkle with a little butter, sugar and cinnamon; let stand one hour before baking.

BANED MIXED BEEF.—A cup of cold chopped roast beef, a cup boiled rice, one egg, two tablespoonfuls butter, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful black pepper. Put the milk over the fire in a saucepan, and when hot add all the other things except the egg. Stir two minutes, remove from the fire, and add the egg well beaten; turn it into a pudding dish and bake twenty minutes.

COLD MEAT DISH.—Take any kind of meat and suet, mixed; chop very fine; add salt, onions, minced ham or tongue, a slice of bread soaked in milk, two well-beaten eggs, one ounce of butter; stew all together gently for fifteen minutes, turn into a mold and bake till brown. Turn out on a hot dish and cover with the gravy strained off when molded.

PICKLED CHICKENS.—Clean and boil until tender a nice young chicken, when done remove the meat, rejecting the bones and skin. Cut the meat into pieces and put them in a glass jar. Take sufficient brine to fill the jar, and add an equal quantity of good cider vinegar, twelve whole cloves, each of allspice, blade of mace, a bay leaf and a slice of onion. Bring to boiling point and pour while hot over the chicken, stand aside, uncovered, to cool. When cold, cover. It will be ready to use in twenty-four hours.

## Household Fancy Work.

### AFGHAN.

An afghan that was on exhibition at one of the late county fairs attracted attention for its beauty and economy in utilizing short pieces of wool for the stripes of blocks; but the alternate stripes were in variegated wool in star stitch.

An improvement in these star stitch stripes would be to work each one in a plain color to contrast with the great variety of colors in the blocks, and one of these colors can be used for the plain stripe, and another for the next, and so on for all the star-stitch stripes that alternate with the block stripes.

Orange, purple, red, black and green are the colors most effective for afghans or for the star-stitch stripes, and one of these in crocheting the stripes through each of next 2 stitches of chain; draw through all the loops on the hook together and make 1 chain; "draw up a loop through the eye of the cluster just made, one through the last perpendicular loop of cluster, and one through next stitch of chain; draw through all the loops on the hook together and make 1 chain; repeat from \* in end of row; turn.

2d row—Two chain, raise the second chain stitch; raise a loop in the center of first star, and raise one in the back part of the next horizontal stitch, and one in the center of second star; draw the wool through all five loops and finish with a chain stitch; this forms the first star of second row; (a) raise a loop in center of star just made, raise the back part of next stitch, which is the last stitch of star just made, and raise one in the back loop of star in preceding row; and raise a loop in center of next star, which is the third star of previous row; repeat from (a) for the length of stripe required, working 2 chain at turn of each made row; and there should be six star stripes in all.

### THE SQUARE BLOCKS.

For these take pink Germantown wool, make a chain of 6 stitches and join in a ring.

1st round—Three chain (for 1st treble); under the ring work 1 groups of 3 trebles each, separated by 2 chain; join with a double crochet to the 1st treble of 1st group; break off.

2d round—Take blue wool; three chain for 1st treble; 3 trebles, all under the loop of 2 chain that separates the 1st and 2d group of trebles of the previous round; 3 trebles, 2 chain, 3 trebles under 2 chain.

# For Fall Seeding Down.

## HERD'S GRASS, CLEAN RED TOP and CLOVER.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Reopening of the Photograph Gallery, over Eyer's Furniture Rooms, 156 Thames St., opp. Boston Store.



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**"AGE CANNOT WITHSTAND HER,"**  
remarked an old gentleman, as he gazed fondly upon the comely little woman by his side. "You are still so young," he continued, at one time I was afraid to molest you." The little woman, in order to appear youthful, redressed her face with different varieties of whitewash, yclept "blanc," "cream," "lotion," etc., and she said, "Yes," interrupted the little woman, "I do not wish my skin become like parchment and so pimply and wrinkled." "You are a talker," said the old gentleman, "What do you use now?" "Use," she said in reply, "nothing but common sense." "What do you mean?" asked the old gentleman. Common sense told me that if my blood was pure, liver active, appetite and digestion good, that the outward would be good. I have a love of health. The "Harcroft" did all those things and actually rejuvenated me." If you have a good complexion, you must be free from blotches, pimples, eruptions, yellow spots and ringworms, use the "Golden Medical Preparation." It is the only medicine of all that it is claimed to, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By the mild, soothing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. By druggists, 50 cents.

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Dr. J. C. A. Voice, 1001 Broadway, New York City, is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, of which, since 1872, he has made a specialty. He has cured many cases of Catarrh in the Head, and has a large number of testimonials on file.

[illegible]

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**Real Estate at Auction,**  
 —GN—  
**TUESDAY, November 12, at 12 o'clock M.**  
 Lot of land on Rhode Island avenue, 60 feet front, 185 feet deep, containing 11,340 square feet. Conditions at sale.  
 THOMAS HURLINGHAM,  
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 11-21

**REAL ESTATE**  
**At Auction**  
On **MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1889,**  
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.  
The cottage house No. 29 Pond Avenue, containing 3,000 square feet of land; the cottage containing 7 rooms, with water and gas, sewerage first class. A very desirable home for some one. Conditions at sale. For information

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THOS. BURLINGHAM,  
Auctioneer.

Court of Probate, City of Newport,  
October 28, 1889.

**JOHN B. DENNISTON**, Executor of the  
last will and testament of  
**JOHN W. MERRIFIELD**,  
late of Newport, deceased, presents his true  
account of administration on the es-  
tate of said deceased, and prays that  
the same may be examined, allowed and record-

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 13th day of November, 1889, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for two weeks, to-wit:

EDWIN S. HARRICK,  
Probate Clerk.

11-2

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed

BY the last will and testament of **DAYTON SMITH**, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, as the sole Executor thereof and exonerated from giving bond for the due execution of his trust, which appointment has been confirmed by the Court of Probate of said Middletown. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present them and those indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned

GEORGE W. SMITH,  
Executor.  
Middletown, R. I., November 2, 1889.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

**THE** UNDERSIGNED has been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES M. SMITH, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, and in virtue thereof to the Court of Probate of said Middletown and duly qualified himself as such Executor. All persons having demands against the estate of said

deceased are hereby notified to present their claims and those indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned,  
**DAVID C. SMITH,**  
 Executor.  
 Milledown, R. I., November 2, 1892.

Court of Probate, City of Newport,  
 October 21, 1892.

**ON THE PETITION**, in writing, of Edward Newton, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of **J. P. BROWN**, deceased, be granted to him, the court doth hereby grant the same.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 11th day of November, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and the notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,  
Probate Clerk.

**Court of Probate, City of Newport,**  
October 21, A. D. 1889.  
**ON THE PETITION** in writing of Hannah  
Mary Chase, presented this day, praying  
that an instrument in writing presented  
therewith, purporting to be the last will and  
testament of her husband,  
**GEORGE G. CHASE,**  
late of Newport, deceased, maybe proved, ap-  
proved, allowed and recorded, and that letters  
testamentary on the estate of said deceased  
maybe granted to her, the Executrix named  
therein, the Court doth hereby order.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,  
Probate Clerk.

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Court of Probate, City of Newport.

ON THE PETITION In writing of William C. Hazard and Silas H. Hazard, presenters of this day, praying that letters of administration upon the estate of **EDWARD H. HAZARD,** late of said New York, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Levels L. Simmons or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall.

Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,  
Probate Clerk.

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**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM HARRY, late of Newport, deceased, do hereby give notice that he has taken and is now selling the real estate of said deceased, to wit:

and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them and all indebted to make payment to him.

DANIEL BUTINS,  
Administrator.

Newport, October 25, 1889

Court of Probate, City of Newport,  
October 14th. A. D. 1889.

C. LOUIS LAWTON, Administrator on the  
estate of

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded, and for an order of distribution of the balance in his hands as such Administrator among those who are legally entitled thereto.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 4th day of November, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested.

by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least for fourteen days.  
EDWIN S. BIRDICK,  
Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport,  
October 11, A. D. 1899.

**JAMES W. LANGLEY**, Guardian of the person and estate of  
**HERBERT W. LANGLEY**,  
of full age, of Newport, presents his several annual accounts with the estate of said Herbert W. Langley, deceased, for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, and asks that the same may be allowed and that he may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of said Herbert W. Langley, minor.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 10th day of November, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in the City Hall, New York, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *New York Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

19-12 EDWIN S. RUDEN, Probate Clerk.

**GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED having been de-  
appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate  
of the City of Newport, guardian of the  
person and estate of ADIEE S. MASON  
minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to  
all persons having claims against said es-  
tate to present them within six months from  
the date hereof, and those entitled to make  
payment to her.  
MARIA H. MASON,  
Newport, Oct. 25, 1853.  
Guardian.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate at Newport, Executor of the last will and testament of ANN GILL, late of Newport deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment forthwith.

A. PRESCOTT BAKER, Executor.